

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A RADICAL PREACHER.

LECTURES, ESSAYS AND SERMONS. By SAMUEL JOHNSON, author of "Oriental Religions." With a Memoir by SAMUEL LONGFELLOW. 12mo. pp. 466. Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

In an interesting obituary notice appended to this volume, with a line of approval, Professor E. J. Eitel, of Tübingen, expresses his surprise that Samuel Johnson met with so little sympathy and such scanty justice on the part of American readers, and the conviction that in time he will be recognized in this country as one of our greatest thinkers and scholars. It is especially of the unfinished work on "Oriental Religions" and their Relation to "Universal Religions" that the German professor is speaking in this article. The first volume, devoted to India, appeared in 1873; the second, on China, in 1877; and the author was engaged upon the third (Russia) at the time of his death. It was not, in the popular sense of the word, a successful book. Even Mr. Johnson's attractive style and bold thought could not save the hasty and unreflecting public to such a study; and many of the organs of critical opinion treated it with undeserved neglect. The only serious and appreciative review of which we find mentioned in Mr. Longfellow's memoir is one from the pen of the late George Ripley in THE TRIBUNE. Perhaps—for sceptical fashions have spread fast in ten years—Mr. Johnson's opinions seemed stranger when they were first promulgated than they would seem if he put them forth now. "In his comprehensive view of the progress of Universal Religion," says Professor Eitel, "he gave to Christianity no exceptional place, but included it as but one of the steps in the universal progress of religion. So far he was right enough. But instead of recognizing in the ideal of the Christian religion the final keystone to the whole edifice of Universal Religion, he allowed his experimental knowledge of practical Christianity to warp his judgment of its ideal value. On the other hand, having not come into practical contact with the living realization of Confucianism, Buddhism or Indian religions, his estimate of these religions became unconsciously higher. Moreover, there was to him no such thing as revised religion in distinction from natural religion. In comparing the practical value of all religions, he saw therefore no reason to give to the Christian religion, whose morals and civilization he had found practically inferior, the palm of preference. He boldly compared Confucius, Buddha and Jesus Christ, and calmly pronounced Buddha, to his thinking, the greatest of the three. Shocking as this must be to every Christian mind, even greater danger to the interests of sectarian Christianity was probably seen to arise from the general tendency of Samuel Johnson's researches, because such a provokingly independent search for the universal in religion, viewed in the light of the results accumulated in his work, clearly tends to encourage a general exodus from all distinctive religions, and a migration, through years of wandering in restless and heedless deserts, to a problematical Canaan of Universal Religion." Mr. Johnson welcomed the introduction of the Chinese into the United States as a national blessing; he looked upon them not merely as a productive force but as a moral influence. It was a good thing, he thought, that they resisted missionary enterprise, and that Christianity, by contact with heathenism, was destined not only to overthrow some foreign peculiarities but to modify essentially its own character.

The Free Religious Society for which Mr. Johnson preached at Lynn was in no proper sense of the word a Christian congregation. "The religion that he preached," says Mr. Longfellow, "was *natural religion*, as opposed alike to all ecclesiastical, special and supernatural claims. It was simply another name for truth, freedom, plenitude, righteousness, love, as it might be given to him to see their various aspects and their applications to present needs." In one of his earlier letters he does us the expression, "a Christian church," but later he would not have admitted it as applicable to his society. In the "Book of Hymns" which he compiled with his friend Mr. Longfellow in 1846, there were many selections, especially relating to Christ and martyrs which did not harmonize with his mature sentiments. "I shudder to say," he wrote in 1858, "that there are almost half a hundred hymns in that book which my tongue refuses to utter." The following extract is from a letter written in 1851:

"Glad to hear from J. W. C. I read his sermon on the Christian name in the last number of *The Liberator*; and I wish I could say it was more satisfactory to me than it is. It seems to me that his reasons for adhering to the name were very inadequate, and would make any proper change in name from one positive truth to another impossible. His *gods* are not the same as ours, and nothing can be done to meet them but to overthrow some foreign peculiarities but to modify essentially its own character."

The Free Religious Society for which Mr. Johnson preached at Lynn was in no proper sense of the word a Christian congregation. "The religion that he preached," says Mr. Longfellow, "was *natural religion*, as opposed alike to all ecclesiastical, special and supernatural claims. It was simply another name for truth, freedom, plenitude, righteousness, love, as it might be given to him to see their various aspects and their applications to present needs." In one of his earlier letters he does us the expression, "a Christian church," but later he would not have admitted it as applicable to his society. In the "Book of Hymns" which he compiled with his friend Mr. Longfellow in 1846, there were many selections, especially relating to Christ and martyrs which did not harmonize with his mature sentiments. "I shudder to say," he wrote in 1858, "that there are almost half a hundred hymns in that book which my tongue refuses to utter."

In contrast with the vital interest of Mr. Sime's work is another volume in which we find page after page of vapid dialogue, the gossip, the mushy theological discussions, and the petty scandals of an English provincial town. In the prologue the author describes a meeting with a lady who was an "enigma," who had "a rare and painful disability," who was given to conversations upon death and "unfilled longing," and who held that "the certainty of death makes life tolerable." This enigma Faye Modoc elucidates for us in "The Story of Melicent," and we discover after reading through 235 pages that Melicent's first love, who is presented from marrying her by the trifling circumstance of a previous marriage, commits suicide, while she afterward makes a marriage of self-sacrifice to secure the happiness of her brother and her friend. Hence the "unfilled longings." It is somewhat surprising to find the tale of King Ahab and Naboth's vineyard applied as a motive. Melicent's brother, poor but high descent, owns the "Retreat," a humble property coveted by the wealthy Ahab. The brother falls in love with Ahab's daughter, Ahab plots to make the "Retreat" the price of his daughter's hand. The brother refuses, the daughter remains dutifully true to her father. This is an interesting situation, which we begin to fear will never end. At this time, however, Melicent enters. Her lover has securely drowned himself, leaving a disreputable wife. Melicent has rallied a little from the double blow, and she solves the problem by accepting an offer of marriage previously made by the elderly Ahab, on condition that he shall give his daughter unreservedly to her brother. The curtain falls upon promises consummated among the members of the chorus. The uninterrupted flow of gossip and water which compose the bulk of the book makes the reader really grateful for so stirring an incident as a suicide. Those who are ordered to avoid any excitement or nervous emotion, as well as intellectual effort, may safely read "The Story of Melicent." And it can also be recommended as an infallible soporific.

DR. GEIMSHAWE'S SECRET.

ONE OF ITS SCENES OUTLINED IN AN ANONYMOUS POEM.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: Having lent my copy of "Dr. Grimshawe's Secret" to a friend, he called my attention to some lines in an old volume of poems in his possession, issued in 1849, by Robert Carter & Brothers, under the title of "Caprices." Their author's name being given, the lines, in part, are as follows:

Mould upon the ceiling,
Mound on the floor,
Wincos' harred and double barred,
Opening never more.

Spiders in the corners,
Spiders on the shelves,
Weaving from plain and endless webs
Back upon themselves.

Here! the spectres gather,
Ghosts and ghouls,
Where a broad hand brushed away
Dust from off a mark.

Dust of weary winters,
Dust of solemn years,
Dust that deepens in the silence,
As the minute wears.

On the shelf and wainscot,
Window bows and walls,
Covers and curtains, voices
With its stealthy fall.

Hist! the spectres gather,
Break, and group again,
Writhing, writhing, gibbering
Round that fearful stain;

Blood upon the panels,
Blood upon the floor,
Blood that comes wear and washing,
Red forevermore.

See, they pause and listen,

When the bat that clings,
Stirs within the crevices
Of the panelling.

See, they paused and stoned,
Laid hands on the air,
How the eager life has struggled
That was taken there.

See, they pause and listen,
Listen in the gloom;
For a startled breath is sighing,
Sighing through the room.

Sighing in the corners,
Sighing in the floor,
Sighing through the window-bars
That open nevermore.

I have omitted six verses, but in those given we have the outlines of the weird scenes in "Dr. Grimshawe," grouping in one picture the dark, dusty old study with its spiders and cobwebs, the bloody footstep, and the secret chamber with its mysterious story. Whether Hawthorne ever saw this poem I do not know, but the coincidence is striking. Can you tell me anything about the authorship of "Caprices"? Other of the poems are quite as peculiar in subject and treatment.

Yours truly, WILLIAM H. COLEMAN.

Geneva, N. Y., May 5, 1883.

Teachers.

A LADY, middle-age, will assist children with French, French music, or as housekeeper, day or elsewhere. Address MODERATE COMPENSATION, 308 West 22d street.

A TEACHERS' AGENCY.—No charge to teachers, nor to teachers until supplied. MIRIAM COYRIE & CO., 31 East 17th-st. (Union-square).

A TEACHERS' AGENCY.—Teachers Agency, 23 Union Square, supplies able and experienced teachers to occupations and householders. Families going abroad or to the country promptly suited. Call on address Mrs. G. P. Putnam's Sons, American and Foreign Teachers Agency, 23 Union Square.

A TEACHER.—Experienced teacher of English, 23 Union Square, desires to make arrangements for college training, desires to make an engagement in school for young ladies. Address F. B. SS, Tribune Uptown Office, 1238 Broadway.

A TEACHER of much experience in New York City and elsewhere, desirous to teach in small classes for the instruction of children; careful attention given to the preparation of students for college. Address M. L. L., 23 Union Square.

A LADY, with excellent testimonials as a teacher, desires to make an engagement to teach in beginning of the fall term, will teach for \$75 or \$100 per year in writing course, or furnish her own room. Address TEACH-N-E, Care of Mrs. Plate, 92 Brunswick & Newark, N. J.

A GRADUATE of college and of Union Theological Seminary, 1883, desires one or two old or young, tutor or to educate, has made this a specialty; prefers going abroad. Address M. H. 92 East 14th-st.

BEST TEACHERS, American and foreign, promptly provided for private pupils, families, schools, parents personally; mailed for postage; 300 teachers wanted for September.

CIRCLES OF BEST SCHOOLS, with careful advice free to parents. MIRIAM COYRIE & CO., 31 East 17th-st. (Union-square).

GOVERNESS.—By a competent Swiss French girl as nursery governess; experienced in children's care, good seamstress. Address M. L. box 88 Tribune Uptown Office, 1238 Broadway.

TEACHERS, Tutors and Governesses supplied to schools and families; good teachers wanted; schools recommended to parents. FLORENCE FITCH, 27 Union Square.

PARIS.—How to pronounce CORRECTLY the names of streets, avenues, places, monuments, etc. PROFESSOR ILLUSTRE, 23 Rue de l'Amiral, Paris.

PROPER PRIDE COMPLETE, in TRIBUNE'S 23rd ST. No. 26, Price 10 cents. Addres THE TRIBUNE, NEW YORK.

EDITION DE LUXE.—LA MAISON DE THOMAS DE LUXE, 105 West 23d Street. De Luxe, 105 West 23d Street. ROBERT DE LUXE, 105 West 23d Street. MISS MILLER, Bookseller and Importer, 105 West 14th-st., near 5th-ave.

PARIS.—How to pronounce CORRECTLY the names of streets, avenues, places, monuments, etc. PROFESSOR CHARLES, 31 East 17th-st., New York.

JUST PUBLISHED.

PROPER PRIDE, A FASCINATING STORY OF CAVALRY LIFE IN INDIA, AND TOWN AND COUNTRY LIFE IN ENGLAND.

An old reader writing of it calls it "The best novel you have published in twelve years."

PROPER PRIDE COMPLETE, IN TRIBUNE'S 23rd ST. No. 26, Price 10 cents. Addres THE TRIBUNE, NEW YORK.

TWO USEFUL HAND-BOOKS.

THE TRIBUNE ALMANAC FOR 1883.

EDITION DE LUXE.—LA MAISON DE THOMAS DE LUXE, 105 West 23d Street. ROBERT DE LUXE, 105 West 23d Street. MISS MILLER, Bookseller and Importer, 105 West 14th-st., near 5th-ave.

THE TRIBUNE INDEX FOR 1882.

The events of the year 1882 as given in the columns of the Daily Tribune, arranged under topical heads.

A Summary of Events, giving the World's History during 1882 in brief. Price 10 cents. Addres THE TRIBUNE, NEW YORK.

THE TRIBUNE INDEX FOR 1882.

The events of the year 1882 as given in the columns of the Daily Tribune, arranged under topical heads.

A Summary of Events, giving the World's History during 1882 in brief. Price 10 cents. Addres THE TRIBUNE, NEW YORK.

THE TRIBUNE INDEX FOR 1882.

The events of the year 1882 as given in the columns of the Daily Tribune, arranged under topical heads.

A Summary of Events, giving the World's History during 1882 in brief. Price 10 cents. Addres THE TRIBUNE, NEW YORK.

THE TRIBUNE INDEX FOR 1882.

The events of the year 1882 as given in the columns of the Daily Tribune, arranged under topical heads.

A Summary of Events, giving the World's History during 1882 in brief. Price 10 cents. Addres THE TRIBUNE, NEW YORK.

THE TRIBUNE INDEX FOR 1882.

The events of the year 1882 as given in the columns of the Daily Tribune, arranged under topical heads.

A Summary of Events, giving the World's History during 1882 in brief. Price 10 cents. Addres THE TRIBUNE, NEW YORK.

THE TRIBUNE INDEX FOR 1882.

The events of the year 1882 as given in the columns of the Daily Tribune, arranged under topical heads.

A Summary of Events, giving the World's History during 1882 in brief. Price 10 cents. Addres THE TRIBUNE, NEW YORK.

THE TRIBUNE INDEX FOR 1882.

The events of the year 1882 as given in the columns of the Daily Tribune, arranged under topical heads.

A Summary of Events, giving the World's History during 1882 in brief. Price 10 cents. Addres THE TRIBUNE, NEW YORK.

THE TRIBUNE INDEX FOR 1882.

The events of the year 1882 as given in the columns of the Daily Tribune, arranged under topical heads.

A Summary of Events, giving the World's History during 1882 in brief. Price 10 cents. Addres THE TRIBUNE, NEW YORK.

THE TRIBUNE INDEX FOR 1882.

The events of the year 1882 as given in the columns of the Daily Tribune, arranged under topical heads.

A Summary of Events, giving the World's History during 1882 in brief. Price 10 cents. Addres THE TRIBUNE, NEW YORK.

THE TRIBUNE INDEX FOR 1882.

The events of the year 1882 as given in the columns of the Daily Tribune, arranged under topical heads.

A Summary of Events, giving the World's History during 1882 in brief. Price 10 cents. Addres THE TRIBUNE, NEW YORK.

THE TRIBUNE INDEX FOR 1882.

The events of the year 1882 as given in the columns of the Daily Tribune, arranged under topical heads.

A Summary of Events, giving the World's History during 1882 in brief. Price 10 cents. Addres THE TRIBUNE, NEW YORK.

THE TRIBUNE INDEX FOR 1882.

The events of the year 1882 as given in the columns of the Daily Tribune, arranged under topical heads.

A Summary of Events, giving the World's History during 1882 in brief. Price 10 cents. Addres THE TRIBUNE, NEW YORK.

THE TRIBUNE INDEX FOR 1882.

The events of the year 1882 as given in the columns of the Daily Tribune, arranged under topical heads.

A Summary of Events, giving the World's History during 1882 in brief. Price 10 cents. Addres THE TRIBUNE, NEW YORK.

THE TRIBUNE INDEX FOR 1882.

The events of the year 1882 as given in the columns of the Daily Tribune, arranged under topical heads.

A Summary of Events, giving the World's History during 1882 in brief. Price 10 cents. Addres THE TRIBUNE, NEW YORK.

THE TRIBUNE INDEX FOR 1882.

The events of the year 1882 as given in the columns of the Daily Tribune, arranged under topical heads.

A Summary of Events, giving the World's History during 1882 in brief. Price 10 cents. Addres THE TRIBUNE, NEW YORK.

THE TRIBUNE INDEX FOR 1882.

The events of the year 1882 as given in the columns of the Daily Tribune, arranged under topical heads.

A Summary of Events, giving the World's History during 1882 in brief. Price 10 cents. Addres THE TRIBUNE, NEW YORK.

THE TRIBUNE INDEX FOR 1882.

The events of the year 1882 as given in the columns of the Daily Tribune, arranged under topical heads.

A Summary of Events, giving the World's History during 1882 in brief. Price 10 cents. Addres THE TRIBUNE, NEW YORK.

THE TRIBUNE INDEX FOR 1882.

The events of the year 1882 as given in the columns of the Daily Tribune, arranged under topical heads.

A Summary of Events, giving the World's History during 1882 in brief. Price 1